AP US History

Chapter 3 Questions

1) How did the plantation system emerge and what effects did it have?

The plantation system emerged in the early settlements of VA and MD as the means for their economies. Most plantations were in the South and the Chesapeake area, but some were in the North. After it emerged in the colonies, it remained a stable economy (mainly in the South). At first there was a demand for tobacco, but planters often exceeded the demand which decreased the price. In other parts of the South, planters grew rice but later because of the dangerous conditions, slaves were brought into the plantations (an effect). Another affect was that Africans developed languages of their own, they made them by combining English and African tongues (language not body part). Populations grew since they imported slaves into the colonies. One more effect was that because of the injustice the Africans received, there were some rebellions.

2) Why were there a variety of religious sects in the colonies and what effect did the Great Awakening have?

There was a variety of religious sects in the colonies because many different countries in Europe had settled in the New World. The religious sects in the New World are (some may be parts of that area): Church of England- VA, MD, NY, NC, SC, GA; Calvinist- NY and NJ (Dutch); Protestant- New England (MA); Catholic- Canada (French), MD; Jewish- provincial America, largest group in NY, RI. Since there was a declining in piety and secularism grew, the Great Awakening happened. Since all of the groups were religious, that means that they benefited from this. Some beliefs may have reflected in the people to break away from everything and start a new life. It led to the division of congregations and to the founding of new ones. It also affected areas of society outside the churches. It also helped education by using education to teach young ones about religion.

3) What was immigration to the colonies like and how did immigration patterns affect colonial development?

 Immigration to the new world grew rapidly, but the native population still outnumbered  them. Although the sex ratio was wasn’t balanced .There was a greater percentage of male than female which didn’t let the population increase as fast as it should have, but women started arriving the colonies which increased the birth rate. Not until the eighteenth century, there was a slight majority of woman in the colonies. As the colonies started to develop, the African population started to become bigger. Also in early eighteenth century, the flow of immigrants from England itself started to decline which made the economic conditions better since most regions were becoming more populated. Many groups of people had religious incentives to move to America as well as economical incentives, but moving to the New World itself wasn't too difficult. Colonists who were already settled in America had tried to lure other Europeans to America with promises of land and religious tolerance. Mandy religious groups such as the Huguenots, Pennsylvania Dutch, and Scots-Irish all came to settle in America. Immigration patterns such as the Puritan immigration pattern impacted colonial development in a few different ways. Puritans tried to form an agreement between all the members in their towns in order to have peace and a strong religious individuals

4) How did geographical factors determine the commercial and agricultural development of the colonies?

There were two main colonies, the North and the South. In the South, the land was ideal for growing crops, the soil was fertile, the weather was warm and perfect for plants, and there were many different types of grounds for growing different types of plants. The first of the cash crops was tobacco, which could be grown in most places in the South. The next is rice which was given a habitat by building dams and dikes along the many tidal rivers in the South which farmers managed to create rice paddies that could be flooded and then drained. The main final type of cash crop was indigo which was grown on the high grounds of certain areas like SC. In the North, plants were often harder to grow there, because of the colder weather and hard, rocky soil; so the North could not create the large-scale commercial farming industries like the South did. Instead, the North relied on industries for their economy, though they did grow some crops, but those were mainly for food. There were home industries, they made surplus goods they could trade or sell. People (mainly craftsmen and artisans) became cobblers, blacksmiths, rieflemakers, cabinetmakers, silversmiths, and printers. In some areas, entrepreneurs used water power to run small mills for grinding grain, processing cloth, or milling lumber, and in several more places, large-scale shipbuilding operations began and flourished. The main industries were using metals.

5) How did family structure differ in the Chesapeake versus New England?

The families in the Chesapeake were very different than the families in New England. In the Chesapeake the structure of male dominance was hard to maintain. It was hard to maintain because the families did not stay together for long and there was an unbalanced sex ratio which allowed them to undermine the male authority. Females would marry at a young age, at around 20 or 21 years old, but wouldnt stay for long. Female servents were not allowed to become pregnant before their servitude was over and if they did they would be punished; the punishments were either heavy fines, or whippings if they couldn't pay it, more time for their terms of service, and loss of their children after weaning (before time of service expires. Women in households in the Chesapeake could expect a life of childbearing and have an average of eight children; average wife became pregnant every two years. Also women had more power than in New England, but lost it after their numbers grew. In New England the sex ratio were balanced so the male had dominance in the families. Families in New England would more likely to remain intact than those in the Chesapeake. Parents in New England would live longer than those in the Chesapeake and could see their child grow up unlike in the Chesapeake. Also the parents in New England could control their children more than those in the Chesapeake because they lived longer. Less women in New England got pregnant before marriage than those in the south.

6) What were the different sources of colonial labor and what were the details of the experience for each group of laborers?

Sources of colonial labor varied from the indentured servitude system to the use of slaves brought over from Africa. In the indentured servitude system young men and women bound themselves to masters for a certain amount of years to learn a specific job. They’d work for these people and their masters would compensate their work with shelter, food, and guidance. It was one of the major ways the Europeans had to cope with the labor shortage in America. This form of labor was only really popular up until the 1670s. Using the enslaved Africans as workers provided a much more stable labor force for white Americans, but what many slaves went through was both horrendous and inhumane. Simply traveling to America was something to be suvived in itself. The trip (known and the “Middle Passage”) consisted of a white merchants chaining a large amount of African slaves into small cramped spaces on the ship with little food and water. It was clearly a very unsanitary situation as well, and very rarely did these slaves receive medical attention, which is what led to a majority of their deaths. women on the ships were victims of rape and abuse. conditions for women servants was that they could not get pregnant before servitude expires or face harsh treatment.